

Office of Personnel Management

§532.511

(e) *Leave with pay.* (1) An employee regularly assigned to a night shift shall be paid a night shift differential during a period of leave with pay.

(2) An employee regularly assigned to a day shift who is temporarily assigned to a night shift shall be paid a night shift differential for any leave with pay taken when scheduled to work night shifts.

(3) An employee assigned to a regular rotating schedule involving work on both day and night shifts shall be paid a night shift differential only for any leave with pay taken when scheduled to work night shifts.

(4) An employee who is not regularly assigned to a day shift or a night shift but whose shift is changed at irregular intervals shall be paid a night shift differential during leave with pay if the employee received a night shift differential for the last shift worked preceding leave with pay.

§532.507 Pay for holiday work.

(a) An employee who is entitled to holiday premium pay and who performs work on a holiday which is not overtime work shall be paid the employee's rate of basic pay plus premium pay at a rate equal to the rate of basic pay.

(b) An employee shall be paid for overtime work performed on a holiday at the same rate as for overtime on other workdays.

(c) An employee who is entitled to holiday premium pay and who is required to report for work on a holiday shall be paid at least two hours of holiday pay whether or not work is actually performed.

§532.509 Pay for Sunday work.

A wage employee whose regular work schedule includes an 8-hour period of service which is not overtime work, a part of which is on Sunday, is entitled to additional pay under the provisions of section 5544 of title 5, United States Code.

[46 FR 21344, Apr. 10, 1981, as amended by 58 FR 3201, Jan. 8, 1993]

§532.511 Environmental differentials.

(a) *Entitlements to environmental differential pay.* (1) In accordance with section 5343(c)(4) of title 5, United States Code, an employee shall be paid an en-

vironmental differential when exposed to a working condition or hazard that falls within one of the categories approved by the Office of Personnel Management.

(2) Each installation or activity must evaluate its situations against the guidelines issued by the Office of Personnel Management to determine whether the local situation is covered by one or more of the defined categories.

(b) *Amount of environmental differential payable.* (1) An employee entitled to an environmental differential shall be paid an amount equal to the percentage rate authorized by the Office of Personnel Management for the category in which the working condition or hazard falls, multiplied by the rate for the second step of WG-10 for the appropriated fund employees and NA-10 for the nonappropriated fund employees on the current regular non-supervisory wage schedule for the wage area for which the differential is payable, counting one-half cent and over as a whole cent.

(2) An employee entitled to an environmental differential on an actual exposure basis shall be paid a minimum of one hour's differential pay for the exposure. For exposure beyond one hour, the employee shall be paid in increments of one quarter hour for each 15 minutes or portion thereof in excess of 15 minutes. Entitlement begins with the first instance of exposure and ends one hour later, except that when exposure continues beyond the hour, it shall be considered ended at the end of the quarter hour in which exposure actually terminated.

(3) An employee entitled to an environmental differential on the basis of hours in a pay status shall be paid for all hours in a pay status on the day on which he/she is exposed to the situation.

(4) An employee may not be paid more than one environmental differential for a particular period of work.

(5) The payment of environmental differential pay is computed on the basis of the highest environmental differential rate authorized during the period of entitlement.

(6) The number of hours an employee is paid environmental differential shall

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not exceed the number of hours of duty performed by the employee on the day of exposure except as required by paragraph (b)(3) of this section.

(c) *Basic pay.* Environmental differential pay is part of basic pay and shall be used to compute premium pay (pay for overtime, holiday, or Sunday work), the amount from which retirement deductions are made, and the amount on which group life insurance is based. It is not part of basic pay for purposes of lump-sum annual leave payments and severance pay nor is its loss an adverse action.

(d) The schedule of environmental differentials is set out as appendix A to this subpart and is incorporated in and made a part of this section.

[46 FR 21344, Apr. 10, 1981, as amended at 49 FR 49841, Dec. 24, 1984; 55 FR 46180, Nov. 1, 1990]

§ 532.513 **Flexible and compressed work schedules.**

Federal Wage System employees who are authorized to work flexible and compressed work schedules under sections 6122 and 6127 of title 5, United States Code, shall be paid premium pay in accordance with subchapter II of chapter 61 of title 5, United States Code. Subpart D of part 610 of this chapter supplements subchapter II and must be read together with it.

[62 FR 28307, May 23, 1997]

APPENDIX A TO SUBPART E OF PART 532—SCHEDULE OF ENVIRONMENTAL DIFFERENTIALS PAID FOR EXPOSURE TO VARIOUS DEGREES OF HAZARDS, PHYSICAL HARDSHIPS, AND WORKING CONDITIONS OF AN UNUSUAL NATURE

This appendix lists the environmental differentials authorized for exposure to various degrees of hazards, physical hardships, and working conditions of an unusual nature.

PART I—PAYMENT FOR ACTUAL EXPOSURE

Differential rate (per-cent)	Category for which payable	Effective date
100	<p>1. <i>Flying.</i> Participating in flights under one or more types of the following conditions</p> <p>a. Test flights of a new or repaired plane or modified plane when the repair or modification may affect the flight characteristics of the plane;</p> <p>b. Flights for test performance of plane under adverse conditions such as in low altitude or severe weather conditions, maximum load limits, or overload;</p> <p>c. Test missions for the collection of measurement data where two or more aircraft are involved and flight procedures require formation flying and/or rendezvous at various altitudes and aspect angles;</p> <p>d. Flights deliberately undertaken in extreme weather conditions such as flying into a hurricane to secure weather data;</p> <p>e. Flights to deliver aircraft which have been prepared for one-time flight without being test flown prior to delivery flight;</p> <p>f. Flights for pilot proficiency training in aircraft new to the pilot under simulated emergency conditions which parallel conditions encountered in performing flight tests;</p> <p>g. Low-level flights in small aircraft including helicopters at altitude of 150 meters (500 feet) and under in daylight and 300 meters (1,000 feet) and under at night when the flights are over mountainous terrain, or in fixed-wing aircraft involving maneuvering at the heights and times specified above, or in helicopters maneuvering and hovering over water at altitudes of less than 150 meters (500 feet);</p> <p>h. Low-level flights in an aircraft flying at altitudes of 60 meters (200 feet) and under while conducting wildlife surveys and law enforcement activities, animal depredation abatement and making agricultural applications, and conducting or facilitating search and rescue operations; flights in helicopters at low levels involving line inspection, maintenance, erection, or salvage operations;</p> <p>i. Flights involving launch or recovery aboard an aircraft carrier;</p> <p>j. Reduced gravity light testing in an aircraft flying a parabolic flight path and providing a testing environment ranging from weightlessness up through 20 meters per second² (2 gravity) conditions;</p>	Nov. 1, 1970.
25	<p>2. <i>High work</i></p> <p>a. Working on any structure of at least 30 meters (100 feet) above the ground, deck, floor or roof, or from the bottom of a tank or pit;</p> <p>b. Working at a lesser height:</p> <p>(1) If the footing is unsure or the structure is unstable; or</p> <p>(2) If safe scaffolding, enclosed ladders or other similar protective facilities are not adequate (for example, working from a swinging stage, boatswain chair, a similar support); or</p> <p>(3) If adverse conditions such as darkness, steady rain, high wind, icing, lightning or similar environmental factors render working at such height(s) hazardous.</p>	Nov. 1, 1970.